

WILSON, SUDDENLY ILL, ABANDONS HIS TOUR; DR. GRAYSON SAYS CONDITION IS NOT SERIOUS; MANY MORE PITTSBURG STRIKERS GO BACK

BIG DRIVE TO CLOSE INDEPENDENT STEEL PLANTS ON MONDAY

Bethlehem and Jones & Laughlin Mills Marked
for Strikers' Attacks

RAIL MEN'S AID SOUGHT

Plea Will Be Made to Broth-
erhoods to Cripple
Transportation.

BENWOOD PLANTS SHUT

More Blast Furnaces Start in
Monongahela Valley as Men
Flock to Work.

No indications of a change of sur-
ficial importance to warrant either
the steel manufacturers or the strik-
ing workmen to claim anything ap-
proximating victory characterized
yesterday's progress of the steel
strike. The strikers have set Mon-
day for their big drive against the
Bethlehem and Jones & Laughlin
companies. Railroad brotherhood aid
will be sought also.

Pittsburg and its environs are still
producing steel and steel products.
The labor leaders insist the output
is growing smaller. The manufac-
turers contend they are gaining men
every day.

The Mahoning Valley sector, how-
ever, is still at the mercy of the strik-
ers. The Youngstown furnaces are
virtually all idle.

Samuel Gompers appeared before
the Senate Labor Committee and set
forth his views on the situation. He
said that the steel manufacturers had
sowed the seeds of the present trouble
by fetching alien labor into the coun-
try to displace Americans.

To-day the National Organization
Committee, which is guiding the strik-
ers, will meet in Pittsburgh to make
effective on Monday a strike of the
Bethlehem Steel employees. Officers
of the Bethlehem company are not
showing any nervousness.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., principal
owner of the Colorado Fuel and Iron
Company, announced that he would
take no part in the strike of the 6,000
employees of the Pueblo plant.

BOTH SIDES IN FEAR OF MORE VIOLENCE

Steel Strikers and Operators
Move With Caution.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26.—Strike leaders
insisted to-night that the strike had
reached a stage of equilibrium. Steel
officials insisted that they are steady-
ly increasing their working forces
through defections from the strikers' ranks. Both sides are facing the
prospect of violence and handling
with kid gloves all situations which
might lead that way.

To-morrow the strikers will begin
a new line of effort to throw the
strike out of balance—in their own
favor. At a meeting of the National
Organization Committee here steps
will be taken to make effective on
Monday the strike of the Bethlehem
Steel employees and to "get into
touch" with the railway brotherhoods.
A drive will be made on Monday
against all plants that remain in
operation.

"Thursday's conditions are very
much a continuance of the progress
during the night as stated to you this
morning," was the statement of a
Carnegie Steel officer to-night after
hearing reports from the various
mills. It is a steady gain still, and
a gain we are holding. In fact more
men are applied for work to-night at one
of our Monongahela Valley plants
than we could use. In all the plants
more men reported for work in every
department."

William Z. Foster, secretary of the
organizing committee, refused to-night
to indicate just what course either of
the new movements would follow. He
announced definitely, however, that
the strike would be made effective on Mon-
day in the big plants of the Jones &
Laughlin Company in and about Pitts-
burg. He believes that the works will
have to close, according to the reports
his organizers have brought him. The
company says nothing, but its officers
appear hopeful.

Meanwhile the struggle goes with
varying fortunes in the outposts, while
on the main battle line, the Mononga-
hela

Continued on Fifth Page.

GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE TIES UP GREAT BRITAIN

Demobilization Halts and
Troops Are Rushed to
Big Terminals.

600,000 MEN WALK OUT

Armed Conflict Feared in
Great Test of Strength
With Labor.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The great strike
tying up the entire railway system of
Great Britain, including London sub-
ways, began at midnight. A series
of conferences between representa-
tives of the railway men and the Gov-
ernment to-day ended in a complete
failure to agree and orders for the
strike were sent out to take effect to-
night. Probably 600,000 men are
affected. Reports received at a late
hour indicate that the strike is gen-
eral at nearly all points in the United
Kingdom.

Rapid movements of soldiers from
the military centres to the railway ter-
minals began late this afternoon. All
the skilled branches of the army and
navy have been canvassed to obtain
men capable of operating trains, and
this evening many of these picked men
had arrived in London by motor trucks.
Arrangements have been made to
carry the mails by airplane, and a
large number of motor trucks have
been provided for the conveyance of
supplies to the large cities which will
be most affected. More trucks will be
commandeered by the Government as
they are needed.

The official announcement by the Gov-
ernment says: "The conference failed
to arrive at an agreement and a strike
will take place to-night."

Demobilization Suspended.
The strike is regarded as a direct blow
at government, all government, and will
be fought to the bitter end, with the use
of armed forces if necessary. Demobiliza-
tion of the army has been suspended
and all leaves of absence have been
cancelled.

This is the first time in recent years
that a direct conflict has occurred be-
tween labor and the Government and
the situation is regarded as very dan-
gerous. The strike is ordered by the
National Union of Railwaymen, but
the associated Society of Locomotive
Engineers and Firemen have decided to
strike in sympathy, and as all the mot-
or men and conductors of the under-
ground affiliated with the N. U. R. will
be tied up completely, the men com-
municated by the strike will be com-
pletely isolated. It has been estimated
that the war bonus of 23 shillings
(about \$3.25) be continued as a part
of the permanent wage.

The strike will mean at the least a period
of intense discomfort for the public, with
grave possibilities of trouble between
the armed forces of the Government and
the strikers.

Angry Mutterings Ominous.
Every one who has watched the de-
velopment of the new crisis has been im-
pressed by the stubbornness of the rail-
way men. Their threatening attitude
at first amused the public because so many
threats recently have failed to result in
action, but now that the strike actu-
ally has begun these angry mutterings
of the railway men have a different
meaning. There is no doubt that they
are angry, because some of them de-
clared that they intended to strike re-
gardless of the result of to-day's nego-
tiations with the Government and to
fight with every means in their power
to prevent the soldiers and sailors from
maintaining anything more than the
service necessary to feed the population.
It is significant that at time in the
negotiations was any common ground
found between labor and the Govern-
ment. The latter is reported to have
made a new offer, but it was rejected
flatly by the men. This offer is said
to have been to continue the present
wages this year and until the cost of
food, now reckoned at 115 per cent. of
pre-war prices, has fallen to 110 per cent.
and remained there for three months.

Despite the fact that the workers have
received 100 per cent. increase in wages
since the war began, they have great
difficulty in making their pay of \$12.50
a week feed and clothe their families.
For many months the lower grades of
railwaymen have been compelled to work
seven days in the week and also over-
time to reach a living basis of income.
They have been allowed to cultivate
plots of land along the right of way,
and the produce from these often has
saved them from actual starvation.

YPRES RUINS TO REMAIN.
Will Be Place of Pilgrimage for
Allied Peoples.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26.—The famous
Cloth Hall of Ypres, together with the
Cathedral and adjacent buildings, are
to be maintained in their present state
of ruin. The Minister of the Interior,
making this announcement in the Cham-
ber of Deputies, declared the decision
had been reached after a conference with
the British authorities and that steps
had been taken to preserve the historic
ruins from vandalism.

The shattered buildings, he added,
would constitute a place of pilgrimage
for relatives of the men who had fallen
there and for the peoples of the allied
countries generally.

By JOSEPH HERBERT.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the
London Times Service.

Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.
LONDON, Sept. 26.—Gloves are off.
What is likely to be the biggest fight
yet seen in the common people of this
land and I am certain that when they
whom the Senator from Mississippi can
not perhaps wholly understand, hear the
story told of the League of Nations,
understand what it portends, realize the

Continued on Fourth Page.

Britain Forced Back to Wartime Food Rations

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Food
Controller to-night issued an order
virtually reviving the war
measures regarding food, which
prohibits hoarding beyond one
week's supply, and applies the
rationing of meals to public eat-
ing houses, which will not be al-
lowed to serve sugar, milk or
butter separately, except to chil-
dren under ten years of age.

The order comes into operation
to-morrow. Local Food Con-
trollers are empowered to fix
maximum prices of articles which
previously have not been affected
by such methods.

All persons able to drive
vehicles are invited to offer their
services to the Government.

The order fixes the weekly
portion of butter for one person
at one ounce, sugar at six ounces,
and restricts meat purchases to
40 cents a week.

JOHN D. GIVES \$20,000,000

Latest Rockefeller Donation
to Be Used for Medical
Education.

50 YEAR DISTRIBUTION

General Board Will Employ
Money to Get Results
Throughout U. S.

The general education board of the
Rockefeller Foundation announced
yesterday that it had received from
John D. Rockefeller a gift of \$20,000,000
to be devoted to medical educa-
tion. The following announcement of
the gift was sent out:

"The general education board an-
nounces the gift from John D. Rocke-
feller of \$20,000,000, the income to be
currently used and the entire principal
to be distributed within fifty years
for the improvement of medical educa-
tion in the United States."

This board was organized in 1902, and
within the seventeen years of its ex-
istence has distributed vast sums among
educational institutions all over this
country. In addition it has assisted
others from the income of its endowment
funds. Its main fund in 1902 amounted
to \$10,000,000, and in 1915 its total fund
had grown to \$117,362,710, of which \$44,000,000
had been contributed by persons
outside of the foundation. A year ago
the board announced that in gifts
and otherwise it had spent more than
\$20,000,000.

It has contributed funds to educational
institutions of every character from
primary and rural schools to universities
and schools for advanced professional
study. It has also within the years of
its existence been assailed with great
vigor, including attacks on the floor
of Congress, the basis of the attacks being
that while it purported to aid the cause
of education it was in reality seeking to
gain control of education.

Whether the President has the power,
or will get it to work his own will as to
withdrawing the treaty is, however,
questioned by the parliamentary sharp-
ers of the opposition to his views.

The President's debate was devoted almost
exclusively to the Johnson amendment,
by which the United States would ob-
tain as many votes in the league assem-
bly as are accorded to Great Britain.
At present the British Empire has
six against one for the United States.
Mr. Johnson addressed himself to the
necessity that America have equal rep-
resentation with any other power.

Senator Williams (N.Y.) elaborated
on behalf of the Administration the
President's contention that the six votes
of the British Empire are worth as
much as the one vote of the United States.
He supplemented this with a new propo-
sition that was regarded as novel, at
least. He declared that, despite the
seemingly plain language of the cov-
enant, and the assurances that were given
to the Premier of Canada, it is not pos-
sible for two of the divisions of the
British Empire to have representatives
on the league council at the same time.
Mr. Williams boldly maintained this
view, despite the letter signed by Pre-
miers Lloyd George and Clemenceau
and President Wilson, which was given
to Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Premier,
declaring that Canada was eligible for
representation on the council. The vigor
with which Mr. Williams advanced this
view indicated that the Administration
forces realize the seriousness of the
charge that has been made.

Denies "Fence Mending" Sally.
When Mr. Johnson rose it was to re-
tor to the charge made by Mr. Williams
that he was going to California to
mend political fences. This he de-
nied warmly.

"It was a surmise natural enough for
the Senator to indulge," said Mr. John-
son. "I recognize that the Senator from
Mississippi would be unable to com-
prehend that I am going into California
and every other State that I can reach, not
to mend political fences, but because I
believe in the common people of this
land and I am certain that when they
whom the Senator from Mississippi can
not perhaps wholly understand, hear the
story told of the League of Nations,
understand what it portends, realize the

Continued on Second Page.

JOHNSON MAKES DRAMATIC PLEA FOR EQUAL VOTE

Tells Senators No Nation
Should Outrank America
in League's Assembly.

STARTS ON PACIFIC TOUR

Experts Dispute President's
Power to Execute Threat—
to Recall the Treaty.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Senator
Johnson (Cal.) made a dramatic fare-
well speech to the Senate this after-
noon and hurried from the chamber
to a railroad train for the West. He
goes directly to California with his
campaign against the peace treaty, and
in his speech told the Senate he was
going to California, Washington,
Oregon, Nevada, Utah and as many
other States as possible to preach his
doctrine of Americanism as against
the internationalism of the League of
Nations.

About the same hour that Mr. John-
son launched his appeal to the Senate
and outlined his plans for beginning a
national campaign against the league
announcement was made that Presi-
dent Wilson had abandoned the rest
of his trip and would return direct to
Washington, arriving Sunday. Lead-
ers of the opposition to the treaty con-
structed this as a confession that the
Presidential trip had been a failure
and that Mr. Wilson was abandoning
the hustings in the hope that, after
all, he would be able to exert more
influence in Washington in holding
his cohorts in line than from the
stump.

The President's speech at Pueblo,
Col., and others made recently in which
he intimated the purpose, if the treaty
is essentially modified by amendment or
reservation, to withdraw it and appeal
to the country on the issue of unmodi-
fied ratification, was a chief topic of
discussion among Senators.

Eager to Accept the Challenge.
Some commentators insisted that the
President had no serious idea of such a
course, but was merely threatening it for
effect on the Senate and the country.
Others, including the radical opposition,
welcomed the President's ultimatum and
were anxious to accept the challenge.
Their view was expressed by Senator
Borah (Idaho). In a brief statement on
the Senate floor late in the day, he said:

"I hope the statement of the President
in a speech reported in this morning's
papers will be carried into a definite
programme, and that if amendments or
reservations are adopted, the President
will make the issue before the people on
the issue of his league or no league. In
my opinion, no amendment and no reser-
vation can possibly give adequate protec-
tion to American interests and inde-
pendence."

Whether the President has the power,
or will get it to work his own will as to
withdrawing the treaty is, however,
questioned by the parliamentary sharp-
ers of the opposition to his views.

The President's debate was devoted almost
exclusively to the Johnson amendment,
by which the United States would ob-
tain as many votes in the league assem-
bly as are accorded to Great Britain.
At present the British Empire has
six against one for the United States.
Mr. Johnson addressed himself to the
necessity that America have equal rep-
resentation with any other power.

Senator Williams (N.Y.) elaborated
on behalf of the Administration the
President's contention that the six votes
of the British Empire are worth as
much as the one vote of the United States.
He supplemented this with a new propo-
sition that was regarded as novel, at
least. He declared that, despite the
seemingly plain language of the cov-
enant, and the assurances that were given
to the Premier of Canada, it is not pos-
sible for two of the divisions of the
British Empire to have representatives
on the league council at the same time.
Mr. Williams boldly maintained this
view, despite the letter signed by Pre-
miers Lloyd George and Clemenceau
and President Wilson, which was given
to Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Premier,
declaring that Canada was eligible for
representation on the council. The vigor
with which Mr. Williams advanced this
view indicated that the Administration
forces realize the seriousness of the
charge that has been made.

Denies "Fence Mending" Sally.
When Mr. Johnson rose it was to re-
tor to the charge made by Mr. Williams
that he was going to California to
mend political fences. This he de-
nied warmly.

"It was a surmise natural enough for
the Senator to indulge," said Mr. John-
son. "I recognize that the Senator from
Mississippi would be unable to com-
prehend that I am going into California
and every other State that I can reach, not
to mend political fences, but because I
believe in the common people of this
land and I am certain that when they
whom the Senator from Mississippi can
not perhaps wholly understand, hear the
story told of the League of Nations,
understand what it portends, realize the

Continued on Second Page.

President's Breakdown Due to Overwork Following Influenza, Says Dr. Grayson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 26.—Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, personal
physician to President Wilson, issued to-night this statement on
the condition of the President:

President Wilson's condition is due to overwork. The trouble
dates back to an attack of influenza last April in Paris, from which
he has never entirely recovered. The President's activities on
this trip have overtaxed his strength and he is suffering from
nervous exhaustion. His condition is not alarming, but it will
be necessary for his recovery that he have rest and quiet for a
considerable time.

Earlier in the day Joseph P. Tumulty, private secretary to Presi-
dent Wilson, issued this statement:

The President has exerted himself so constantly and has
been under such a strain during the last year and has so spent
himself without reserve on this trip that it has brought on a
nervous reaction in his digestive organs.

Dr. Grayson, therefore, insists upon the cancellation of his
remaining appointments and his immediate return to Washington,
notwithstanding the President's earnest desire to complete his
engagements.

WILSON FIRM, VIEW IN ROME

His Reply to New Proposals as
to Disposing of Fiume
Analyzed.

APPEAL BY D'ANNUNZIO

Pleads With King Not to
Abandon Rights of Nation
Over City.

By the Associated Press.

Rome, Sept. 26.—President Wilson's
reply regarding the new proposals for
the disposition of Fiume has been re-
ceived, the newspapers announced to-
day, and was found to insist upon his
original view that the city should be
internationalized and not annexed to
Italy, becoming the centre of a small
buffer State between Italy and Yugo-
Slavia.

The President does not insist, ac-
cording to the press, upon a plebiscite
in the buffer State at the end of fifteen
years, as at first proposed, and he con-
sents to the rectification of the eastern
frontier of Istria in favor of Italy, in
the district of Albano.

The Stefani Agency, the semi-official
Italian news agency, denies that Presi-
dent Wilson has demanded the expulsion
of Gabriele d'Annunzio from Fiume, or
threatened an economic blockade of
Italy.

The news agency adds that President
Wilson sent two dispatches, one of them
reaching the American delegation in
Paris Thursday morning, and the other
arriving in Rome this morning. Both
of them were without menace, accord-
ing to the news agency, and expressed
the most cordial sentiments toward
Italy, and said that modifications in the
Fiume situation were possible if the
basic principles were safeguarded.

On being informed that President Wil-
son had given up his speechmaking tour
because of ill health the Viscount re-
marked that he was sorry, but declined
to comment in any manner on the League
of Nations, except to say that his "views
on the League of Nations are a matter
of record" and that he had "made no
change regarding them."

He talked with freedom and smiled
several times. When it was suggested
that the President's breakdown was due
to overexertion, he chatted with the re-
porters on the subject of training for
hard political and diplomatic work, re-
marking that he also had been affected
by overwork in the war period, having
been in the twilight as the line passed up
the bay. But he had seen it in 1907,
when on his way from the West Indies
to England via this port.

Looks Like His Pictures.

Lord Grey looks like his pictures, but
his expression is not so amiable and there
is much more gravity in his manner
than his Romanesque aspect might indi-
cate. After he had shaken the hands of
the reporters and was about to head for
his cabin he remarked that they would
perhaps agree that he had departed a
little from diplomatic precedent by say-
ing anything before going to Washing-
ton. He added with a smile:

"But, gentlemen, you see I have said
something." Then with Sir William
Tyrril, Ronald Campbell, his secretary,
and his military aid, Major Crawford
Stuart, he went to his suite.

It was the intention of his welcome-
ing, including Sir William Tyrril, Ronald
Campbell, his secretary, and his military
aid, Major Crawford Stuart, that he would
be the most eminent man in Parliament
on the grave situation. The discussion, he
said, would be only of a consultative
character, as no decision was to be
taken by the Council, this being re-
served for the cabinet which alone was
responsible to the Parliament and to the
country.

Premier Nitti made a detailed and
comprehensive report on the situation,
setting forth the grave consequences
which might ensue for Italy, both at
home and in her international relations,
the latter having not only political but
financial and economic bearings. He
Giovanni Giolitti, a former Premier
suggested that the only remedy was to
have speedy general elections so that
the country might pronounce on pending
questions, and on the attitude of the
Government.

General Elections Opposed.
Antonio Salandra, also a former Pre-
mier, opposed this proposal, pointing out
the danger connected with an appeal

Continued on Second Page.

President Breaks Down and Is Unable to Speak at Wichita.

CONTINUED TO HIS BED

Special Train Is Speeding
to Washington by Short-
est Route.

IS DUE THERE TO-MORROW

Had Not Recovered Fully From
Influenza Which Seized
Him in Paris.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 26.—Threat-
ened by a nervous breakdown and
serious complications of illness, the
President is speeding toward Wash-
ington, his tour suddenly abandoned
at Wichita, Kan., this morning. He
will arrive at the capital at 8 A. M.
Sunday after one of the fastest long
runs ever made by a special train.
The United States Railroad Admin-
istration has swept all obstructions
from the right of way from Wichita
to Washington, and the orders are for
speed.

The President's physician, Rear
Admiral Cary T. Grayson, told the
reporters that haste was imperative,
for the reason that the President
must have the benefit immediately
of tranquil rest and proper medica-
tion. This he can get only in the
absolute seclusion of the White
House.

Dr. Grayson did not pretend to
issue a dogmatic diagnosis. He hopes
that the President's illness, which was
very acute this morning, may be tem-
porary only and that overtaxed
nerves and weakened stomach may
respond quickly to complete rest and
the accompanying medical treatment.
A continuation of the tour in the
President's debilitated condition
might have had serious consequences,
he said.

Condition Not Alarming.

The President's attaches asked the
press to emphasize the fact that
there was nothing in his condition to
alarm the public. They represented
him as a very tired man whose over-
strained nerves reacted upon his
stomach. They believe that rest will
restore him swiftly and that he will
be able to fulfill his engagements for
October, which include reception to
the King and Queen of the Belgians
and the opening of the Industrial Con-
ference. They anticipate that a short
rest will enable him to resume his
efforts for an unqualified treaty and
league of nations.

On the advice of Dr. Grayson
Joseph P. Tumulty, private secretary
to the President, cancelled all the
President's engagements for the im-
mediate future.

Late this afternoon as the Presi-
dential special slid along the Kaw
River toward this city one of
the President's travelling companions
sought official information from the
President's own cook:

"Boy, how is the President's ap-
petite?"

"He suddenly made a fine lunch, sah!"
which was taken without any further
corroboration from Dr. Grayson to in-
dicate that the President was feeling
a little better already.

First Attack in San Francisco.

Nervous exhaustion affecting diges-
tion manifested itself at San Francisco
on September 15, but Dr. Grayson
thinks some of the trouble may be
traced back to a light attack of in-
fluenza which the President suffered in
Paris six months ago. The news of
this illness was not given fully to the
public, but it is now admitted that the
President passed through three days
of fever, pain and nausea, and that his
recovery from the attack was followed
by an irritation in the bronchial tract
which has held on persistently, with
soreness, intermittent huskiness of
voice and a cough. Weeks ago, at the
outset of the trip to the Pacific coast,
Dr. Grayson spoke somewhat appre-
hensively of this bronchial trouble,
though the President regarded it
lightly.

In the first two weeks of the tour
the President was unusually vigorous.
In fact, no positive let down was per-
ceptible to his travelling companions
until last night. He carried himself
alertly, his cheeks were ruddy, his eyes
were bright, his voice was strong, and
all seemed well. Nothing seemed to
be the matter with his nerves. When
he went he received congratulations
upon his healthy appearance. He
seemed to be full of "pep."

Worn Out by the Strain.

Dr. Grayson said from time to time
that the President was very tired after

Continued on Second Page.

Continued on Second Page.

Continued on Second Page.

Continued on Second Page.

Continued on Second Page.

Continued on Second Page.

Continued on Second Page.